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H3hWharP UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 4 15 Cr. 386 (JGK) V. 5 CORY HARRIS, 6 a/k/a "Hop," a/k/a "P," 7 Plea 8 Defendant. 9 10 New York, N.Y. March 17, 2017 11 12:00 p.m. 12 Before: 13 HON. JOHN G. KOELTL, 14 District Judge 15 16 **APPEARANCES** 17 JOON H. KIM Acting United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York 18 ANDREW C. ADAMS MARGARET S. GRAHAM 19 HADASSA R. WAXMAN 20 Assistant United States Attorneys 21 BOBBI C. STERNHEIM GRAINNE O'NEILL 22 Attorneys for Defendant 23 Also Present: Anthony Melchiorri, Special Agent, ATF 24 25

(Case called)

THE COURT: Good afternoon, all. I have a plea agreement before me. I've marked it as Court Exhibit 1. It's a March 10, 2017, letter to Ms. Sternheim from the government, signed by two government people, and it appears to be signed by Mr. Harris and Ms. Sternheim today, March 17, 2017.

There are some preliminary issues. The first is there was a series of emails to my deputy, Mr. Fletcher, from Ms. Sternheim, copied to the government. One email was at 1:49 p.m., which says:

"Mr. Harris does not want to accept the plea offer and does not want either myself or Ms. O'Neill to represent him at trial. Our apologies for this late notice. Bobbi," and Ms. Sternheim's signature block;

Another email from Ms. Sternheim at 10:34 this morning, which says:

"Ms. O'Neill and I have met with Mr. Harris and he wishes to accept the plea offer and proceed with change of plea at noon. Thank you. Bobbi," Ms. Sternheim's signature block, and again copied to the government attorneys.

My deputy forwarded those to me, so I would cover in any event in the course of the plea allocution the fact that Mr. Harris desires to enter a guilty plea pursuant to the plea agreement, and that he is satisfied with his counsel. Before I begin any plea allocution, I want to ask whether any

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differences between Mr. Harris and his lawyers have been resolved and whether Mr. Harris is satisfied with his counsel and has had sufficient opportunity to discuss the potential plea with his counsel and whether he wishes to plead guilty knowingly and voluntarily before I go through the more detailed plea allocution.

Ms. Sternheim.

MS. STERNHEIM: Your Honor, it is my understanding, as stated in my last email, having met with Mr. Harris this morning, with Ms. O'Neill, that he wishes to proceed with the plea offer summarized in his plea agreement, and that he wishes us to continue as his attorneys. I think it's better left for the Court to ask Mr. Harris directly with regard to the issue of whether issues have been resolved, because the issues did not emanate from my end, so I think it's best for the Court to inquire whether he is satisfied with us continuing to represent him.

THE COURT: OK. Mr. Harris.

MS. STERNHEIM: May he sit, or would you like him to stand?

THE COURT: Whatever is convenient.

MS. STERNHEIM: Sitting is more convenient.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, all issues are resolved, your Honor, and I'd like to proceed.

THE COURT: Are you satisfied with Ms. Sternheim and

you can continue to represent Mr. Harris?

Absolutely, Judge. MS. STERNHEIM:

MS. STERNHEIM: Definitely.

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OK. Are you satisfied from your end that THE COURT: whatever issues arose between you and Mr. Harris have been satisfied and that you're able to freely communicate with him and have a productive attorney-client relationship with him?

THE COURT: OK. Does the government think I should ask any other questions on this issue?

MR. ADAMS: No, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Then the next issue is the plea agreement. As I'll discuss, the Court is not bound by the plea agreement, but the Court reads the plea agreement, of course.

Now, the Court was provided with a plea agreement, dated March 10, 2017, not signed by the parties, and then this morning I have what is marked as the original March 10, 2017, plea agreement, which is marked as Court Exhibit 1 and is stamped "original" and is signed by the parties. As I say, the Court is not bound by the plea agreement, but the Court reads the plea agreement.

Could the government tell me what the changes are between the copy dated March 10 and the original now that's signed, dated March 10.

MR. ADAMS: Your Honor, the signed copy that is marked "original," as discussed with defense counsel earlier, made one change to the version that I think was circulated previously --

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two changes, actually.

The first is on the first page. Previously the original version, as circulated, had stated that there was a mandatory term of supervised release. That has been removed. Under 848(e), we believe that there's a five-year maximum, there's no mandatory minimum, and so that change is reflected

in the signed original agreement.

THE COURT: The supervised release is simply a maximum term of five years.

MR. ADAMS: That's correct, your Honor. The signed version should reflect that.

There was a typo on the second page. The guidelines level is 41. I think at the very bottom of the second page, in a prior version, it said "at guidelines level 40," the applicable fine range is what it is.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. STERNHEIM: That's been changed to say 41.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. ADAMS: Other than that, no other changes.

THE COURT: All right. Then I have some additional questions. Where do you get the maximum fine of \$2 million?

MR. ADAMS: In 848 itself, your Honor. It's in 848(a).

THE COURT: Is it clear that that's right? (e)(1)(A) says, "any person engaged in or working in furtherance of a

continuing criminal enterprise, or any person engaging in an offense punishable under Section 841(b)(1)(A) of this title, or Section 960(b)(1) of this title, who intentionally kills, counsels, commands, induces, procures, or causes the intentional killing of an individual, and such killing results, shall be sentenced to any term of imprisonment that shall not be less than 20 years and may be up to life imprisonment, and may be subject to death."

(e)(1)(A) seems to draw a distinction between a person engaged in or working in furtherance of a continuing criminal enterprise and a person engaging in an offense punishable under Section 841(b)(1)(A), which is what's charged here. 848(a) has a \$2 million fine for a person engaged in a continuing criminal enterprise.

I would suggest that it is probably academic and that the better course of valor would be to replace \$2 million with \$250,000, or twice the gross pecuniary gain derived from the offense or twice the gross pecuniary loss. Before you write anything, the next issue, then, is that same paragraph describes, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 848(e) and 2. That's plainly wrong.

MR. ADAMS: That's incorrect.

THE COURT: It's Title 21, United States Code, Section 848(e) and 18 U.S.C. Section 2.

MR. ADAMS: Yes.

THE COURT: Let me pass the original of the plea agreement down. And if it's right that \$2 million shouldn't be included, then on page 2, the final sentence should be the fine range is 50,000 to a maximum of 500,000, which is the guideline for level 41.

MR. ADAMS: Thank you, your Honor. We agree that the fine range is academic, and I take your point on the way that this is charged with respect to 848(e), so we'll make that change.

On the fine what I would propose writing is 250,000 or twice the gross pecuniary gain. That way the fine range under the guidelines isn't capped, so it still goes up to \$500,000.

THE COURT: It's capped at 500,000.

MR. ADAMS: Correct.

THE COURT: The guideline is 50,000 to 500,000.

MR. ADAMS: That's correct, your Honor, and then on the statutory side it would be 250,000 or twice.

THE COURT: Twice, that's right.

MR. ADAMS: And one other conforming edit on page 4 with respect to the fine.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Fletcher, please administer the oath to the defendant.

(Defendant sworn)

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Please state your full name slowly for the record.

1	THE DEFENDANT: Cory Harris.
2	THE COURT: You can remain seated. Keep your voice up
3	and use the microphone.
4	Mr. Harris, do you understand you are now under oath,
5	and that if you answer any of my questions falsely, your false
6	or untrue answers may later be used against you in another
7	prosecution for perjury or making a false statement?
8	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
9	THE COURT: Tell me your full name, please.
10	THE DEFENDANT: Cory Harris.
11	THE COURT: How old are you?
12	THE DEFENDANT: 33 years old.
13	THE COURT: How far did you go in school?
14	THE DEFENDANT: I have a GED.
15	THE COURT: I'm sorry?
16	THE DEFENDANT: I have a GED.
17	THE COURT: GED? Are you a citizen of the United
18	States?
19	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
20	THE COURT: Are you able to speak and understand
21	English?
22	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
23	THE COURT: Are you now or have you recently been
24	under the care of a doctor or a psychiatrist?
25	THE DEFENDANT: No.

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1 THE COURT: Have you ever been treated or hospitalized for any mental illness or any type of addiction, including drug 2 or alcohol addiction? 3 4 THE DEFENDANT: 5 THE COURT: In the past 24 hours, have you taken any 6 drugs, medicines, or pills, or have you drunk any alcohol? 7 THE DEFENDANT: No. 8 THE COURT: Is your mind clear today? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 10 THE COURT: Are you feeling all right today? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 12 THE COURT: Do either counsel have any doubt as to the 13 defendant's competence to plead at this time? 14 MR. ADAMS: No, your Honor. 15 MS. STERNHEIM: No. 16 THE COURT: Now, Mr. Harris, Ms. Sternheim, your 17 lawyer, has informed me that you wish to enter a plea of guilty 18 to Count Five of the superseding indictment. Is that what you wish to do? 19 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Have you had a full opportunity to discuss 21 22 your case with Ms. Sternheim and to discuss the consequences of 23 entering a plea of guilty? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Are you satisfied with Ms. Sternheim and

her representation of you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: On the basis of Mr. Harris' responses to my questions and my observations of his demeanor, I find that he is fully competent to enter an informed plea at this time.

Now, Mr. Harris, before I accept any plea from you, I'm going to be asking you certain questions. My questions are intended to satisfy me that you wish to plead guilty because you are, in fact, guilty and that you fully understand the consequences of your plea, and furthermore, that you are pleading guilty knowingly and voluntarily, and that there is an independent basis in fact for your plea. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: I'm now going to describe to you certain rights that you have under the Constitution and laws of the United States, which rights you will be giving up if you enter a plea of guilty. Please listen to me very carefully. If there is anything that I say that you don't understand -- if there's anything I say that you don't understand -- please ask me to stop, and either I or Ms. Sternheim will explain it to you more fully. All right?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Harris, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, you have a right to a speedy and

public trial by a jury on the charges against you which are contained in the superseding information. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If there were a trial, you would be presumed to be innocent and the government would be required to prove you guilty by competent evidence and beyond a reasonable doubt. You would not have to prove that you were innocent at trial. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If there were a trial, a jury composed of 12 people selected from this district would have to agree unanimously that you were guilty. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If there were a trial, you would have a right to be represented by a lawyer, and if you could not afford a lawyer, a lawyer would be provided to you free of cost. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: In fact, Mr. Harris, you have a right to be represented by a lawyer at trial and at every other stage of the proceedings against you, and if you could not afford a lawyer, a lawyer would be provided to you free of cost. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If there were a trial, you would have the right to see and hear all of the witnesses against you and your attorney could cross-examine them. You would have a right to have your attorney object to the government's evidence and offer evidence on your behalf, if you so desired, and you would have the right to have subpoenas issued or other compulsory process used to compel witnesses to testify in your defense, and you would not be required to testify. Do you understand all of that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If there were a trial, you would have the right to testify if you wanted to, but no one could force you to testify if you didn't want to, and furthermore, no inference or suggestion of guilt could be drawn if you chose not to testify at trial. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Harris, do you understand each and every one of the rights that I've described to you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you have any questions about any of those rights?

THE DEFENDANT: No questions.

THE COURT: Do you understand that by entering a plea of guilty today you are giving up each and every one of those rights; that you are waiving those rights; and that you will

1 have no trial? 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 3 THE COURT: Do you understand that you can change your mind right now and refuse to enter this plea of guilty? You 4 5 don't have to enter this plea if you don't want to for any 6 reason at all. Do you understand that completely? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Now, Mr. Harris, you've received a copy of 8 9 the superseding information against you, is that correct? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 11 THE COURT: Have you read it? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 13 THE COURT: Did you discuss it with your lawyer? 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 15 THE COURT: Do you understand what you are charged with in the superseding information? 16 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. 18 MS. STERNHEIM: Your Honor, it was an indictment, just 19 for clarity. 20 THE COURT: I'm sorry. Superseding indictment. 21 you. 22 Mr. Harris, when I've referred to the superseding information, I meant the superseding indictment. Do you 23 24 understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: So every time I said superseding 1 information, you should take that to mean superseding 2 3 indictment. Do you understand? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 5 THE COURT: OK. So you've received a copy of the superseding indictment, is that correct? 6 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: And have you read it? 8 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I read it. 10 THE COURT: And did you discuss it with your lawyer? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. 12 THE COURT: Do you understand what you are charged 13 with in the superseding indictment? 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 15 THE COURT: I understand that you wish to enter a plea of quilty to Count Five of the superseding indictment, so let 16 17 me go over that count with you to assure myself that you understand what the government would be required to prove 18 beyond a reasonable doubt at trial before you could be 19 20 convicted of the crime charged in Count Five. 21 Count Five of the superseding indictment reads: 22 "The grand jury further charges, on or about December 23 28, 2014, in the Southern District of New York, while engaged 24 in an offense punishable under Section 841(b)(1)(A) of Title

21, United States Code, namely a conspiracy to distribute, and

to possess with the intent to distribute, 280 grams and more of mixtures and substances containing a detectable amount of cocaine base, in a form commonly known as crack, Cory Harris, also known as "Hop," also known as "P," the defendant, intentionally and knowingly killed and counseled, commanded, induced, procured, and caused the intentional killing of Rashaun Nicholson and did aid and abet the intentional killing of Nicholson in the vicinity of 78 Catherine Street, New York, New York, in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 848(b)(1)(A) and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2."

Do you understand that's what you are charged with in Count Five of the superseding indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if you did not plead guilty, the government would be required to prove beyond a reasonable doubt at trial each of the following elements of the offense:

First, that you, the defendant, were engaged in a conspiracy to distribute or to possess with the intent to distribute a controlled substance, specifically, 280 grams or more of mixtures and substances containing a detectable amount of cocaine base in a form commonly known as crack;

Second, that you, the defendant, intentionally killed or counseled or commanded or induced or procured or caused the intentional killing of Rashaun Nicholson;

Third, that the killing of Rashaun Nicholson actually resulted from the defendant's -- that is your -- actions;

And fourth, that such killing occurred because of and as part of the defendant's -- that's your -- working in furtherance of the conspiracy to distribute controlled substances described in the first element of the offense.

Do you understand the government would be required to prove all of that beyond a reasonable doubt at trial?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

abetting, which means that if the government failed to prove that you personally committed the crime charged in Count Five, you could be convicted of the crime charged in Count Five if the government proved beyond a reasonable doubt that another person committed all of the elements of the crime charged in Count Five and that you aided and abetted that person in the commission of the crime.

In order to aid or abet another to commit a crime, it's necessary that the defendant — that's you — willfully and knowingly associated yourself in some way with the crime and that you willfully and knowingly sought by some act to help make the crime succeed. The jury should be asked, "Did the defendant — that's you — participate in the crime charged as something you wished to bring about? Did you associate yourself with the crime charged knowingly and willfully? Did

you seek by your actions to make the crime charged succeed?

If the government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that you, the defendant, did all of those things, you, the defendant, are an aider and abetted and therefore guilty of the crime charged in Count Five. I've explained to you the elements that the government would have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt before you could be convicted of the crime charged in Count Five, or what the government would have to prove to prove you guilty of aiding and abetting another person in the commission of the crime charged in Count Five. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Now let me go over the penalty for the crime charged in Count Five.

Count Five carries a maximum term of lifetime imprisonment and a mandatory minimum term of 20 years' imprisonment — in other words, the minimum sentence of imprisonment that the Court can impose is 20 years, and the maximum term of imprisonment is life; a maximum term of supervised release of five years; a maximum fine of \$250,000, or twice the gross pecuniary gain derived from the offense or twice the gross pecuniary loss to a person other than yourself as a result of the offense, and a \$100 mandatory special assessment.

Do you understand that's the maximum penalty for the

crime charged in Count Five as well as the mandatory minimum 1 penalty for the crime charged in Count Five? 2 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 4 THE COURT: Do you also understand that when I talk 5 about supervised release, supervised release means that you 6 will be subject to monitoring when you are released from 7 prison, and the monitoring is to be under terms and conditions 8 which could lead to reimprisonment without a jury trial if you 9 violate them? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 11 THE COURT: Do you understand that if you violated the 12 terms of supervised release and were sentenced to prison, you 13 could be sentenced to prison for the entire term of supervised 14 release without any credit for any time you had already spent 15 on supervised release? 16 Do you understand that? 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 18 THE COURT: Do you also understand that as part of 19 your sentence, I can also order restitution to any person 20 injured as a result of your criminal conduct? 21 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 2.2 THE COURT: Do you understand? 23 There is no forfeiture allegation, correct?

Mr. Harris, do you also understand

Correct, your Honor.

MR. ADAMS:

THE COURT:

OK.

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that if I accept your guilty plea and adjudge you guilty, that adjudication may deprive you of valuable civil rights, such as the right to vote, the right to hold public office, the right to serve on a jury, and the right to possess any kind of firearm?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Now, Mr. Harris, under current law, there are sentencing guidelines that judges must consult in determining your sentence. You have spoken to your lawyers about the sentencing guidelines, haven't you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that I, as the sentencing court, will not be able to determine your guideline sentencing range until after the probation department has completed a presentence report and after you and your lawyers and the government have had an opportunity to review that report, to challenge anything contained in the report, and to bring those challenges to my attention?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you also understand that even after it's determined what the basic guideline sentencing range is in your case, I have the authority in some circumstances to depart upward or downward from the sentence that is otherwise called

for by the guidelines in determining what your guidelines sentencing range is?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And even after that range is determined, taking into account any upward or downward departures, I must then consider other statutory factors to arrive at a final conclusion as to what the appropriate and reasonable sentence is in your case. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you also understand that if you're sentenced to prison, parole has been abolished and you will not be released any earlier on parole?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if your lawyer or anyone else has attempted to estimate or predict what your sentence will be, their estimate or prediction could be wrong?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: No one, Mr. Harris -- not your lawyer, not the government, no one -- can or should give you any assurance of what your sentence will be, since that sentence can only be determined after the probation department has completed the presentence report, after I have ruled on any challenges to the report, and after I have determined what the appropriate and reasonable sentence is in your case. Do you understand that?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: And do you also understand that even if 2 3 your sentence is different from what your lawyer or anyone else told you that it might be, or if it's different from what you 4 5 expect it to be, you will still be bound by your guilty plea 6 and you will not be allowed to withdraw your plea of quilty? 7 Do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 8 9 THE COURT: Now, Mr. Harris, I've been given the plea 10 agreement which you heard me talk about at the outset with the 11 government and your lawyer. It's the March 10, 2017, letter 12 from the government to Ms. Sternheim. It appears to be signed 13 by two people with the government and appears to be signed by 14 you and Ms. Sternheim today, March 17, 2017. I've marked it as 15 Court Exhibit 1. 16 Have you signed this plea agreement? 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 18 THE COURT: Did you read the agreement before you 19 signed it? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 21 THE COURT: Did you discuss it with your lawyer before 22 you signed it? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 24 THE COURT: Did you fully understand the agreement

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before you signed it?

H3hWharP 1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 2 THE COURT: Does this letter agreement constitute your 3 complete and total understanding of the entire agreement between the government, your lawyer, and you? 4 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 6 THE COURT: Has anything been left out? 7 THE DEFENDANT: No. THE COURT: Has anyone offered you any inducements or 8 9 threatened you or forced you to plead quilty or to enter into 10 this plea agreement? 11 THE DEFENDANT: 12 THE COURT: There is a provision of the plea agreement 13 that provides that the defendant will not file a direct appeal 14 nor bring a collateral challenge, including, but not limited 15 to, an application under Title 28, United States Code, Section 16 2255 and/or Section 2241, nor seek a sentence modification, 17 pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 3582(c), of 18 any sentence within or below the stipulated guidelines range of 360 months to life imprisonment. Do you understand that? 19 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 21 22

THE COURT: Do you understand that if I sentence you to life imprisonment or less, you have given up your right to appeal or challenge in any proceeding, including any habeas corpus proceeding, any such sentence?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Do you also understand that the Court -that's me -- is not bound by this plea agreement or by any of
the provisions in the plea agreement?

The Court must make an independent determination of the appropriate sentence in your case, and even if that sentence differs from anything that's contained in the plea agreement, you will still be bound by your guilty plea and you will not be allowed to withdraw your plea of guilty. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Ms. Sternheim, do you know of any valid defense that would prevail at the trial of Mr. Harris?

MS. STERNHEIM: No.

THE COURT: Do you know of any reason why Mr. Harris should not be permitted to plead guilty?

MS. STERNHEIM: No.

THE COURT: Mr. Harris, please tell me what you did in connection with the crime to which you are entering a plea of guilty, Count Five of the superseding indictment.

THE DEFENDANT: Beginning 2012 to --

THE COURT: Please go a little slower, Mr. Harris.

THE DEFENDANT: During 2012 to 2015, I agreed with others to distribute drugs, including marijuana, heroin, and crack cocaine. During the course of the conspiracy, at least 280 grams of crack were sold in Manhattan and Vermont. In

connection with this drug-trafficking offense, I possessed a 1 gun in Manhattan, and at my direction, a member of this group 2 3 shot Rashaun Nicholson in Manhattan, causing his death. I knew 4 what I did was wrong and against the law. 5 THE COURT: All right. You said that at your direction people shot Rashaun Nicholson in Manhattan. Is that 6 7 correct? 8 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 9 THE COURT: And as a result of that, was Rashaun 10 Nicholson killed? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 12 THE COURT: And was that killing because of and as 13 part of your engaging in the conspiracy to distribute drugs, 14 including 280 grams or more of crack? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 16 THE COURT: And you said that the agreement to 17 distribute crack included acts in the Bronx, is that right? 18 Did I hear you --19 THE DEFENDANT: Manhattan. 20 THE COURT: In Manhattan, OK. And the killing of 21 Mr. Nicholson was in Manhattan, is that right? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 23 THE COURT: When you did the acts that you described 24 to me -- oh, by the way, the killing of Mr. Nicholson occurred

in December 2014, is that right?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: When you did the acts that you've described to me, did you know that what you were doing was wrong and illegal?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Does the government want me to ask any other questions of the defendant?

MR. ADAMS: No, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Tell me what the government's evidence would be at trial.

MR. ADAMS: Your Honor, the evidence would include testimony from several cooperating witnesses, as set forth in the government's papers previously, that would include discussions about the manners and methods of selling crack cocaine, marijuana, and heroin with Mr. Harris as a source of supply of both crack and heroin as well as marijuana. The same witnesses would testify regarding the movement of those narcotics between Manhattan and Vermont. They would testify regarding the death of Mr. Nicholson in connection with that overall conspiracy. Particularly, they would describe the motivation for the killing as retribution for the theft of a portion of narcotics and the theft of firearms used by

The evidence would also include geo-location data from cellular telephones associated with the shooter in this case,

Mr. Jenkins, who is also charged in the same case, as well as at least two other people involved in the plot to murder Mr. Nicholson.

It would involve text messages and data from cellular telephones, including the telephones of Mr. Harris himself, as well as the telephones of other members of the conspiracy. Those text messages would corroborate much of the testimony from the cooperating witnesses, including with respect to the quantities of drugs involved, the manner of moving drugs and selling drugs, the source of supply of these narcotics, and I think most pertinent, the ruse to lure Mr. Nicholson to his death.

THE COURT: And would the government's evidence establish the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt?

MR. ADAMS: Absolutely.

THE COURT: All right.

Mr. Harris, how do you plead to the charge against you in Count Five of the superseding indictment; guilty or not guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

THE COURT: Are you pleading guilty because you are, in fact, guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Are you pleading guilty voluntarily and of your own free will?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Before I finally accept the defendant's plea, Ms. Sternheim, do you want me to ask any other questions of the defendant?

MS. STERNHEIM: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you know of any reason that I should not accept his plea?

MS. STERNHEIM: No, I do not.

THE COURT: Before I finally accept the defendant's plea, does the government want me to ask any other questions of the defendant?

MR. ADAMS: No, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Does the government know of any reason that I should not accept his plea?

MR. ADAMS: No.

THE COURT: Mr. Harris, because you acknowledge that you are guilty as charged in Count Five of the superseding indictment, because I find that you know your rights and are waiving them knowingly and voluntarily, because I find that your plea is entered knowingly and voluntarily and is supported by an independent basis in fact containing each of the essential elements of the offense, I accept your guilty plea and I adjudge you guilty of the offense to which you have pleaded.

Mr. Harris, the probation department will now prepare

the presentence report to assist me in sentencing you. You 1 2 will be interviewed by the probation department. It's very 3 important that the information you provide to the probation department be truthful and accurate. The presentence report is 4 5 very important to me in my decision as to what your sentence 6 will be. You and your lawyer will have the opportunity to 7 review the presentence report, to challenge anything contained in the report, and then to speak on your behalf at sentencing. 8 9 Date fixed for sentence, Mr. Fletcher. 10 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Friday, June 23, 2017, at 2:30 p.m. 11 THE COURT: Is that satisfactory, June 23, 2017, at 12 2:30 p.m.? 13 MS. STERNHEIM: That is fine for the defendant. 14 THE COURT: Government. 15 MR. ADAMS: Thank you, your Honor. OK. I'd ask for defense submissions 14 16 THE COURT: 17 days before sentence, the government submission eight days 18 before sentence. 19 Anything further? 20 MR. ADAMS: Nothing for the government, your Honor. 21 MS. STERNHEIM: No. Thank you. 22 THE COURT: OK. I'm returning Court Exhibit 1 to the 23 government. 24 Good afternoon, all.

(Adjourned)